FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1981.

Amnsements To-Day. Bijon Opera House The Mornt Bunnell's Toward Backery and State
Haverly's Citibat, The Ace - Commercial Dar Haverly's Abbus Cardes—United Towards Com.
Madison Square Thentie—the Probassion Metropolitas Concert Hall-chargest Wellack's theatre- The World Windoor Threatre-Howevard Juliet.

The Way Out.

In FRANCIS KERNAN and CLARKSON N. POTTER the Democrats in the Legislature have two able and satisfactory candidates for Senators in Congress; and they should stand by them to the end of the contest.

It seems impossible that any Half Breed should be chosen. But if through some unexpected turn of events. Republicans of the Half Breed faction should be elected by the present Legislature, it is highly probable that they would not be allowed to take their seats. By the Constitution the Senate is made the sole judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members. So clear is the proof already adduced that the bribery of members of the Legislature has been resorted to for the purpose of choosing Half Breed Senators, that there is little doubt that if claimants of that class were to appear at the door of the Senate and ask for admission. the matter would be referred to a committee to inquire into these bribery charges; and the investigation would protty surely result in a refusal to admit them. The election of two Stalwarts by this Leg-

Islature seems to be out of the question. The wise course is to adopt the suggestion made by Mr. CONKEING in his recent speech, and send the whole subject to the people, to be passed upon by them at the

ballot boxes next November.

Garfield Against MacVeagh and James. Cases of cross purposes have occurred un-

der the present Administration. A memorable one was the nomination of CHANDLER for Solicitor of the Treasury. Garfield and BLAINE sent his name in to the Senate, and the Attorney-General not only gave notice that confirmation would be followed by his own resignation, but set himself to work and lobbied successfully against it. A still more memorable and pregnant case

of cross purposes is exhibited in the treatment of the Star route frauds. The Postmaster-General and Attorney-General have labored zealously to procure evidence against the parties, and have set on foot a serious and determined prosecution; but the President takes another view of the matter, and the Secretary of State does not see that it is necessary that his friends, Dorsey, Brady, and their associates, should be brought to justice.

Of course in such a contradiction of purpose the President and the Secretary of State are pretty sure to prevail over the Attorney-General and the Postmaster-General. Judge Cox of Washington, whose official duty it would be to preside over the trial of the Star route men, has adjourned his court, and no trial can take place before September. Some of our contemporaries denounce Judge Cox for so doing. We dare gay he deserves blame; but the man most responsible is JAMES A. GARFIELD.

If the Star route plunderers are ever indicted and tried in earnest, will some one let us know of it, so that we may send a reporter or two?

The Sense of It.

The Tribune, the Times, and the Evening Post concur in expressing the opinion that even if Senator SESSIONS be admitted to have been guilty of trying to bribe Assemblyman BRADLEY, there is nevertheless no evidence that reflects any stain upon Mr.

DIPEW. Perhaps not; but what we should like to find out is where the money came from that SESSIONS paid to BRADLEY in DEPEW's in-

Sessions is characterized by himself as an expert at lobbying, of long experience, who works only for such candidates and measures as he is interested in, and is interested only in such as he is paid for.

Does anybody suppose that he worked for DEPEW, and paid \$2,000 out of his own pocket as a private contribution toward Depriv's election, solely from motives of unsellish admiration for that gentleman?

In connection with this subject, the following passage from Sessions's cross-examination may be of interest:

"Q-Who was in BARRER's room! A-I don't re-

member, "Q -Was Chausers M. Dernwithere? A -No.

"Q .- Did you ever see Diraw there! A -Yes.

"Q -When! A -About a week ago. Q -How often have you seen him there? A .- Severa

"Q -Is Mr. Banzen a lobbyiet" A -I believe he is.

Q -Is he not at the head of his profession! A .- Pos-

Q-Did you ever see Chapter Epwands in Bannen's

com' A-Yes.
"Q-la he a lobbyist! A-l'un't say.
"Q-la he a lobbyist! A-l'un't say.
"Q-la he a lobbyist! A-Yes.
"Q-la he a lobbyist! A-Yes.

*Q -Is not Mr. Rannen, or line he not been, a lobbylet, in the interest of the New York Coural Hailroad? A:-1 believe he is friendly to the road.

believe he is friendly to the room.

"Q -By friendly you mean that he favored legislation for the radius of A.—Transsionist.

"Q -Duli tever close to your answhelpe that Crass cry M. Derse was connected with that road? A.—Yes, in some way, from what I have beard."

Yesterday's evidence of Vice-President. JAMES TILLINGHARD OF the New York Contral Railroad Company may also be regarded as having some connection with this matter.

Twenty thousand dollars of the New York Central's money has been taken to Albany. Chaunger M. Depew is the attorney for that radroad. He has been a leading candidate for the long-term Senatorahit He frequented rooms belonging to one of the most notorious jobbyists at the capital, and infested by others equally bad. One of these lobbyists, by his own contession, was Sessions. Sessions paid \$2,000 to Bradery

to get the latter's vote for Direw. Perhaps Mr. Duraw know nothing of the attempt to use bribe money in his support; but it well be hard to convince the average man that such is the fact.

A Peculiar History.

We are at long to personal of a history of the distinguished that the est Senator Sissions sufficiently interes and tentered the attention of the enth state. The channel that it came out in complete a way no drawback upon the success of interpretable. It may be assumed that every safe now knows Secator Sectors, knows him perfectly and vividly, even to the great watch chain coiled on his waistcoat and the Int hands chasped on the head of his case at the daily session of the Albany committee.

Mr. Sessions is now a Senator, and his valuable services as a leader of the retorm He publicans are paid for out of the Freasury But his principal claim to public gratitude is founded upon his numberless per- | beer saloons, by no means represent the state of

vices as an outside "promoter of legisla- mind prevailing among the brewers and the tion." So devoted was Mr. Sissions to this peculiar occupation that he has never followed any other, until he took his seat in the Legislature. When his brother became a State Senator, he patriotleally abandoned his home, and all the business inducements which must have surrounded him there, and went up to Albany to help the Legislature out of its innieuross. When his brother went to Washington, he followed also in order to give Congress a lift. And his care was confined to no section of the State or country. His heart was big enough to contain them ail, and he kindly "promoted legislation" for any locality which was sufficently urgent in its own behalf to enlist his skilful aid.

There are persons, for the most part perverse and smarting Stalwarts, disposed to resist his proposed reformation of the Republican party from the inside, who allege that Senator Sessions's conduct in these various matters was not above sus-He took money, a great deal of it, picion. at one time and another; that is admitted. But there was a virtue in his grip upon a dollar which its original owner did not possess; and it is in evidence and amply proved that moneys which reached him never got further. And it is just there that his value to the State becomes apparent to the dullest apprehension. If Sessions had not been on hand to receive and pocket large sums in passage, they might possibly have reached the Legis lature, and would in all human probability have corrupted somebody. But it is clear that SESSIONS never allowed a penny to go in that direction when he could possibly in tercept it. He invariably sunk into his own pocket the large sums that came into his hands from persons who employed him as a promoter either of a measure or of a can didate; and as a consequence he is able to keep large balances at his banker's.

The day before BRADLEY asserts that SES-SIONS paid him \$2,000 to vote for DEPEW, Sessions drew out \$6,600.16. He has that money still in his fob pocket. He has not used a cent of it except for an occasional cigar, or to "ante up" in the small game running in Mr. Jones's room. Sessions may be peculiar as regards this habit of earrying about with him thousands of dollars for months at a time; but it must be remembered that SESSIONS is a peculiar man, with a peculiar occupation, and is at present en gaged in a very peculiar method of reforming the Republican party from the inside.

The Advantages of a Cool June.

The very cool opening of summer, and the rains which have occurred so frequently and prevailed so extensively during the last two weeks and more, have made the town a really more comfortable place to live in during June than any one of the seaside or mountain resorts. Instead of an increase of disease and death in New York, we have seen a declining mortality since the month began, and the city is now very healthy for the season; more healthy, indeed, than it was on the average from the first of January up to the end of May.

Two months ago many mothers were in alarm lest they should be unable to get their children away from town early enough to escape the terrible summer which they were told was surely before them. The sanatariums and other resorts in New Jersey and further south, which of late years have been filled during the winter and spring with the real or imaginary invalids of the great cities hereabouts, were crowded during April and a part of May, and many people were unable to get rooms at them. The fashionable subject of conversation in town was the dreauful condition of the streets, and people talked learnedly of sewage gas, of the prevalence of zymotic diseases, of the appearance of typhus fever, and of the manifold enemies which lay in wait to destroy the lives of the inhabitants of New York as soon as the aimanac an-

nounced that summer had come. All those interesting themes of conversation, however, have now been pretty well dismissed from the thoughts of people; and the able writers for the newspapers who wrote many columns on city health and disease during the days when they were uppermost in the minds of so large a number tomal and amoi are now engaged in the elucidation of other matters. They are talking of the late and rainy summer, for instance; for it is now likely that we shall get through the month of June without experiencing more than a very few days of warm weather, even if we get any at all. It is probable, too, that as for health, the best showing made since the year began will be made in this mouth of June as a whole. Last week, for instance, the number of deaths reported was 637, while during the first week of May the number was 770, and during the second

The coolness of the weather in town and the identiful rains have of course delayed the summer travel which we expect to be large at this season. The people who have country places may be out of town, so that the little circle known as society is manifestly reduced; but the great mass of those who fill up the summer hotels are still in New York. The railroad trains have not yet begun to be crowded with traveilers to the fashionable resorts, and the expressmen are not yet overloaded with orders to convey to the stations the trunks in which are packed the wardrobes, they have ready the summer campaign by the sea or among the hills. There is nothing to harry people out of town this year, and why should I they abandon the comforts of a cool dune in-New York to endure the hardships of life in a country hotel built only for warm weather? But those who must remain here, whether

the thermometer is high or low, are the tenly fortunate ones this June. They see the first month of summer passing without exhausting heat, and they are less troubled about the rest of the season than they usually are at this time. The cool June will prepare them to withstand the few weeks of oppressive weather they may get between its close and the dog days; whereas, if it had been not and sultry, they would have looked forward with alarm to the tropical heat yet in store.

Conkling on Monopoly.

It is a little remarkable that Roscon CONKLING never undertook the cause of the people against corporate monopoly until he tound immself in feud with the irregular portion of the Republican party, Why Simply because there is no room for an earnest uniti-no nopolist in that party; an antimonopolist cannot live in it. There is no reason, however, to doubt that

Mr. Congrand's present ourgivings are his real convictions; and if he is ready even to attack Republicans in defending popular rights against the organized assault of monopolies, he will find support enough so soon as he is believed to be in solemn earnest.

Hoycotting boss beer browers continues to bothe strategy of the strikers, and the pictures of jolly King Gambrinus, in the windows of the

workmen just now.

Mr. Davesport's testimony vesterday be ore the Bribery Committee was confirmatory of Mr. STRAHAN's account of the circumstance under which he was offered the office of Federal Marshal. Mr. DAVENPORT proposed Mr STRAHAN'S name to President GAUFULD as candidate for the the the Presentant Mr. Developer the graphed from Washington to Mr. STRAHAN at he desired to meet him at the Union League Club in this city. There he asked him if he ould use his name for the office of Marshal telling him that of course he would be expected vote against CONKLING and PLATT in the

The people like Connell's vetoes very

In a recent number of the Drug Reporter it is asserted that the Standard Oil Company has been in the habit of marking its barrels as containing four gallons more than they can sold, and of not filling them even then by some four gailons, thus sonking each barrel contain eight gallons less than it is represented. The Star of Bradford, Pa., having had barrels of the ompany in that city tested, reports that their contents were in every instance short of what they were marked, the difference ranging from one and a half to four gallons. The barrels of other companies were also tested, and were

found to be marked accurately.
It seems incredible that such a wealthy and powerful corporation as the Standard Oil Company should be guilty of such a practice, and it is worthy of a thorough investigation to prove it or dispel the charge altogether.

Several questions were answered yesterny by Mr. TILLINGHAST, the assistant of Mr. VANDERBILT, who gave testimony before the Bribery Committee at Albany. There was not news, but there was neatness, in this bit of dialogue:

" Q -Do you know of any other person now a can-Indais for United States Senator, who has noted as coun-iel or atterney for the New York Central Railroad be-nices Mr. Barraw?

"Q -Who is het

Logislature.

"A.-Roscon Consiling so noted in a case at Canandai-na some three or four years ago."

In reply to another question, Mr. TILLING-HAST said: "Mr. PLATT is an officer of the Southern Central road."

The reply made by Gov. CULLOM of Illiols to Senator WAGNER's adverse report on the Railway Commission bill has used up that repesentative of the New York Central's interests in the Legislature. It shows so clearly the wrongluiness of Wagnen's assertion that similar measure had proved unsuccessful in Itinois, as to leave no room for the notion that WAGNER was merely mistaken. But apart from this, his omission of any reference to the paraliel measures in force in England, Massachusetts and California can hardly be overlooked. As a railroad man, he must have been aware of the fact that railway commissions have been in opchillion in several States, and that they have re sulted in unquestioned benefit to the public without being unjust to the railroad companies. The advantages from the commissions in Massachusetts are known, and as to the California commission only one construction can be placed upon the facts. Since the California commission chosen under the new Constitution has been in power, the freight rates of the grasping and immensely profitable Central and Southern Pacific Railroads have een reduced on an average fully twentyfive per cent., while all manner of inequalities and discriminations have seen removed or remedied; and while conferring these benefits upon the people of the State, the fact that no hardship was in flicted upon the railway corporations is shown by their ability to go on uninterruptedly with their work of building the Southern Pacific incout of the clear profits of the Central Pacific, Mr. Wagner's attempt to use his position in furtherance of the New York Control's interests ought not to avail that corporation. The commission bill passed by the Assembly ought not to be killed in the Senate by such tactics as he

has adopted. The remarkable indifference which many women manifest on the subject of their ages was freshly illustrated in a recent trial in this city. A witness was asked her age. She gave put in evidence official certificates showing that she was born in the year 1846; but, being first asked again how old she was she replied without hesitation that she was 35 years old. The lawyer was somewhat startled; but the witness explained, with much frankness and simplicity, that she had not meant to falsify the day before; she would be much more likely to remember had a dress made, than the day on which she have guessed four years out of the way at the first time trying. But some women care so little about such trifles that if they happen to be 35 years old, it may strike them that they are 31 or 39, as the case may be, without their really giving very close attention to the matter.

The Flying Comet in the Sky.

At last we are to have a comet visible to the naked eye. The astronomers are not agreed whether the comet now appearing in the northeast in the early morning hours, is one that has visited our system before or a new comer on this shoul of the universe but they all say that it gives promise of becoming remarkably large and brilliant, Several observers lay claim to the honor of discovery, and it is not yet determined who shall have the \$200 comet prize offered by Mr. Warner of Rochester.

The place of the comet can be easily found. It is a few degrees southeast of the bright star Capella, which rises far in the northeast at about half-past 1 o'clock in the morning. No one can mistake this start it is of the first magnitude, and there is no other large star near it From 2 o'clock until daybreak the comet should easily seen without telescopes, if it is as brilliant as it is described to be.

The astronomers are bestirring themselves dlover the country to get a look at this comet, and the observatories will be busy places as iong as it remains visible. The astronomers have long been wishing for a chance to get at a first-rate comet, for many interesting questions have arisen since they had the great comet of 1858, and its brittiant successor of 1861, in the field of their telescopes.

The astrologers and Mother Shiptonites will also be busy. Comets have in all ages been the most efficient allies of those who make money and influence by catering to the superstitious. The world has more than once been terrorized by a comet, and even Newton contributed to the distrust with which the comet of 1680 was regarded. He calculated that the comet was headed almost straight at the sun, and it was be Heyad then, as it is now, that if a come should plunge into the sun it would heat that luminary up to such a dogree as to destroy the earth. Newton was not wrong in his figures, for the comet did pass very near the sun. The comet of 1843, however, went yet closer. In fact, it is said to have grazed the sun's surface, and some astronomers have assumed this to be he cause of certain great solar disturbances that were subsequently witnessed and that made semselves feit in the electrical condition of the earth. The discovery that vast trains of meteors follow in the tracks of comets renders it all the more likely that the fall of a comet

But the astronomers reassuringly assert that the chance of a comet plunging into the sun is and although they are drawn toward the sun when they fall within the scope of his attraction, the resulting orbit is such that they swing around him on a curve, and are then flung out to space again.
There is something exceedingly impressive

THE FRENCH CHAMBER, A Veteran Congressman's Impressions of the Body Presided Over by M. Gambetta.

Paris, June 5 .- It was quite natural that one of my proclivities on reaching Paris should e to hasten to look in upon the legislature of France. Theatres, palaces, bridges, boulevards, galleries, pictures, fountains, statues, churches, quays, gardens, woods, would keep until my projectly about the Chamber of Deputies was satisfied. Besides seeing it myself, I wished to take its photograph for friends of similar habits and tastes. But who can picture anything in Paris, where so much is to be seen? The eye is forever on the lookout, and no leisure is left for the pen. However, upon the eve of eaving for Holland, I will try to make an etching of what a session or so of the French Chamber gave to my eye and thought.

My first concern was how to get into the chamber, my next to get into a good eat, The drawing of a good seat, as Congressmen know, is by no means of little moment, either for business or observation. Being situated near the gardens of the Tuileries and the Place de la Concord, a few minutes' walk over the River Sains brought me the door of the chamber. We were there told that the body would not meet till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and that a "billet" was necessary. Despatching a commissioner to our Minister, Gen. Noves, I soon had the ticket. It was not his; it belonged to the Japanese Minister. There is only one ticket for the diplomatic corps of each country, and so I owe in part my signs of the French Chamber to the Japanes egation, from whom the Minister of the United States borrowed it.

Thus equipped, and with my wife as the best Frenchman in our family, I dashed over the bridge again. Every stone of this historic pridge-it was made out of the ruins of the hated Bastile—seemed to us to excite the driver of our voiture into an enthusiasm particularly and frenzically Gallie,

Before you approach the building itself it may gratify curiosity to know that it was formerly the Palace Bourbon. Why a building of that name, so full of Congressional associations, should have been selected for legislative purposes, is not for a New York, but for a Kontucky member to discuss. The building is over 150 years old. It has its history from 1795 to the present time as the meeting place of the Council of Five Hundred, the Corps Legislatif under the Empire, the National Assembly of 1848, and the Deputies since. Thus, under curteen different Constitutions of France, it has served for a council chamber since the

great revolution. It is an impressive edifice. Its lofty gateway is in the centre of a splendid Corinthian colonnade. Courts and buildings are about it, the residences of officials: in one of these, its President, Gambetta, resides. Allegorical officies adorn the pediment, and colossal flgures of statesmen, jurists, and soldiers, as well as forms of Prudence and Justice, give to its steps their elegance and taste, along with a rather equivocal significance.

Let us enter. Meeting several soldiers and servants of the republic, we ascend by the side door on the right, and up through parrow steps to the central diplomatic box within, opposite to the President's sent. Several dividmats are already there, and something of interest is anticipated, as we judge by the hush of

expectation. The inside of the chamber is neither gaudy nor simple. It is lighted from above, from the The seats, like those of our Representative chamber, form a semicircle, and rise as in an amphitheatre till they reach the wall, which seems made of righly colored marbles. Upon these walls rest twenty odd columns of white marble-somewhat like the old hall of our House of Congress in arrangement. There are two galleries, or tribunes as they are called, are two galleries, or tribunes as they are called, in one of which we sit. They are draped with red curtains and gold fringes. The ceiling is descrated handsomely all around with beautiful fernile forms, winged. Other angels and ministers of grace appear in relief about the chamber. There are six statues—allogorical—in front: two especially actable for their elegance. One bears a sword and the other a spear, while opposite and above the President's seat is a large Gobelin tapestry, with historic fitures, whose meaning I could not decipher. The custioned seats are red. In fact, there is a redictible appearance generally, and the desiss are of bright mallogany.

are of bright mahogany.

The President's seat is raised above the Assembly ten feet at least, on a level with the outer row of benches—benches, not chairs—with a narrow dosk in front, where members may and do write. These desks are about a foot wide, and answer every purpose. They are a discreet mean between the linglish plan of no writing accommodators and our own and are not to

st below him, at another desk, and under them is an elegant bas relief of two entalematic females, who have between them the symbolic cagle in white marble. There are officers on the same matterm with the President. Some of them have red vests and light silver chains round their necks. The Capitalia of this sorps is on the flower. He is moving about with a sword by his side, and upon his him, at very unearnal intervals, the words. "Silonee Messicure!" or rather "Silon-necel" by which he adds to the general confusion. He is the Sergeant-at-Acms or an equivalent therefor. Like most of the personaces, he has side whishers, a swallowfall coat, and an easy nonchalant air.

Where is the tribune? I had forgotten that. The tribune from which lammatine, on the 24th of February. 1818, in the presence of the Duchess of Orleans and her little son, cried out "Too that!" amof the armed lammit which decreased Louis Philippe and his tribe in that wenderful year of revolution—where is it? It is below the President's sear, and some five feet above the floor, and is reached by a starway on latin sides. On either side of this tribune are arranged the parties Left and Right, and in front the decrease and appearance of the House to the eye but not to the ear. As we enter, the semicircle is full of members. There are 530 of them, well parked together, nevrly every seat being filled. We turn to the President's seat. It is also filled; by when, I is it the famous cyclope of France, Gamilysta? Not he of them, well packed together, nearly every seat being filled. We turn to the President's seat, it is also filed; by whon,? Is it the famous Cyclops of France, Gambetta? No; he has hardy reach from the fattague of his journey to Cahora, his birthplace, in the control of France, where he has been loted by old friends and playmates, and has been making these runging speeches for which he is colebrated. Still he is in the chamber to day, the agin not in the chair, he is not to be mistasen. By his Jovan look, and the attritumes bestowed upon him, he seems to be the centre of aftention and command. One of the three Veeters and each chair from the president of the standard chairs and sweather to preside the sandard chairs and seems for the presides to day, it to stand and chairs and seem is been from the president of the seed as if for an evening party, and unfolding to the prevailing turbulence by tapping the desk with a more cutter, when he is not tasking the chamber resound with the turbulandouslions of the silver beil on aprings before him, Meanwhile he wipes of the perspiration, and his coat tails flay responsive to the turnoit which he cannot suppries. He indisto every one who had chamber. One leeds like rushing over the balcony and seizing the angel of Fame under the tribune, and making the market trumper in the hands of the daugh marble angel of Fame under the tribune, and making the market trumper in the hands of the daugh marble angel of Fame under the tribune, and making the market trumper in the hands of the daugh marble angel of Fame under the tribune, and making the market trumper in the hands of the daugh marble angel of Fame under the tribune, and making the market trumper. under the tribune, and making a blasted time of it generally, if only to give new discords to this

have beheld scenes in the House of Repconstatives where confusion was considerably onlounded; have been in Some dramatic per-creasing; have had playle and cause flourished bout my innocent head and desk; but for a big

sessions; have had plates and cancer and product my innocent head and desk; but for a big receivement on a question unterly impersonal, nothing in my experience equals this first day in the French Chamber.

Only the other night in the English Parliament I saw the Bradlaugh incident, and heard the cheers which greeted his resestion. But this was descrow and because you changed with the probaged invary of choose which these French ged lemen seemed to enjoy, lask myself; Isan unlessed possion pending is it after dinner, as in the English Parliament? Is there any personal unknown seeking massionate expression? Is this the ordinary French vivacity?

The matter upperment is the revision of the

reach vivacity?

The matter uppermost is the revision of the Constitution of France. That is what makes most of the excitement. It is an exceptional day and debate. It saids, the elections consecution is what we call bursonies. Again, Gambetta has just speken in the South on the leading theme of revision. The scretch de liste has just been voted, and is pending in the South. The Senate is somewhat in the position of the Peers in England-sunier close scrutiny lised as a body of doubtful use as a tarliamentary adjust. The mode of taking the popular with a leating the doubtful that the departments or under what conditions and contribute the departments, or under what conditions and restricted alive with reaccommand and make the debate alive with reaccommand conducts his upon the sun would be disastrous to the earth.

toric and party allusions. In these allusions, not merely parties, royalist and radical, republican and imperialist, are drawn into question, but the dynasties which have ruled and misruled, turned and overturned France for a century, are all challenged, amidst interruptions, laushter, choers, and diableric generally.

This peculiar exhibition does not seem to emanate from the men themselves, as we look down on them. Here are the same baldheaded, spectacled, well-treased, intellectual, well-to-do persons that make up such assemblies in all countries. I could pick out members here who

do persons that make up such assemblies in a countries. I could pick out members here wil asswer to the voice, attitude, and rules of member from Kansas, or the ore rotando bat and fluent delivery of some gentleman from tillue Grass. Yonder sedate man, with a fu shock of hair turning from gray, albeit he Minister Ferry, has his counterpart from Tenessee or Massachusetts, while the modest gentleman from Montmartre, with Saxon hair, blueman from Montmartre, with Saxon hair, blue doubt the same from Montmartre, with Saxon hair, blue doubt in the same from Montmartre, with Saxon hair, blue doubt for the same from Montmartre, with Saxon hair, blue doubt for the same from Montmartre, with Saxon hair, blue doubt for the same from Montmartre, with Saxon hair, blue doubt for the same from Montmartre, with Saxon hair, blue doubt for the same from Montmartre, with Saxon hair, blue doubt for the same from Montmartre, with Saxon hair, blue doubt for the same from Montmartre, with Saxon hair, blue doubt for the same from Montmartre, with Saxon hair, blue doubt for the same from Montmartre, with Saxon hair, blue doubt for the same from Montmartre, with Saxon hair, blue doubt for the same from Montmartre, with Saxon hair, blue doubt for the same from Montmartre, with Saxon hair, blue doubt for the same from Montmartre, with Saxon hair, blue doubt for the same from Montmartre, with Saxon hair, blue doubt for the same from Montmartre, with Saxon hair, blue doubt for the saxon hair saxon hair saxon hair saxon hair saxon hair saxon hair saxon

shock of hair turning iron gray, abbeit he is Minister Ferry, has his counterpart from Tenhessee or Massachusetts, while the modest gentloman from Montmartre, with Saxon hair, blue eye, and silver voice, rominds me of my late gentle colleague, Mr. Covert of Long Island.

After all, perhaps, they must show off these excitements lest their constituencies think them dummies in the Chamber. Human nature is very like everywhere—especially in France. Its expression is more intense, perhaps, here; certainly the general ione and grace of oratory here is above the English samples I have seen. Perhaps and with us, tends to provide interruptions and recriminations. I have caught myself doing that at some untoward times in Congress. Certainly, to turn your back on the Moderator, and listen to no admentions. I have caught myself doing that at some untoward times in Congress. Certainly, to turn your back on the Moderator, and listen to no admentions from him, does not tend to decorum. The reserved is like lightning, and he must be a good French scholar, with our as well as tongue tuned to catch the data of debate. The bracketed notes in the Journal Official (Laughter, "Diverse novements," Sir, noises, "Exclamations and laughter," Protestations and applause") but faintly delineate the diverse, bilarious, ironical, and diabolical ways of French discussion.

One thing I do catch all through the discussion. It is the reference made to the Constitution of the United States. Every speaker refers to it, in illustrations from the London frames of the Constitution is our mode analyzed, and intelligently. It is hard to make a Frenchman understand that amendments can be made without revolution, not that astronomical revolution which is both sanguinary and destructive. These are his revolutions pure and simple, and do not depend on the stars. I need not diline upon the peculiar phases of these political elements now meaning France, if not the republic itself. The main question before the Chamber was the relation of the elector, and how

t wish to seem to be opposed to his leader, se Chamber overpowered him, and he began debate are suppressed, and a majority of 66 debate are suppressed, and a majority of 66 sustain the Government against any premature change in the republican order, as at present administered.

Thus ended a debate which it was my privilege to hear. My picture of it is imperfect, because, unaccustomed to French speaking. I
could not at times get at its spice and loric.
There were some men in the Moderate Centre.
There were some men in the Moderate Centre.

mure specialors of the bewindering scene; but at times even the most sedate were excited into vindictive retort until Babel came again. But is it not a sign that the republic has a fem hold when a debate which omitted nothing of the "strange, eventful history" of French politics for a hundred years should terminate so sensibly? Are not the French learning sometational change? Certainly, we an-utional change? Certainly, we an-when the Minister of Justice, M. echoing the wise words of Gam-at Cahors, could successfully argue at Cahors, could successfully argue t dynamite and dynastics in the same onstitutional canot, echoing the wise words of Gambetta at Cahors, could successfully argue against dynamite and dynasties in the same breath, and, against universal suffragists and republican colleagues, could plead for a nation train of the present Constitution and for the reuses under it so much needed by the interests of the nation. Do not compromise republicanism, cried M. Ferry, "by fickloness; consecrate the republicany for the dynamics." Appearing to the republicany for the dynamics. ton's proposal to have the Cabinet in Congress No; not to my mind. In 1865—I may say i without vanity—I killed the Pendleton proposid light, and in the country. Sames of the House to members of the Cabine to make a mass reliable to residue the project to an absurdaty. Already is more of the House to senter, the There are 530 the long list of irrelevant and siny question put to Ministers. I prophesy the disse of this custom in Parliament before it is ever adopted to a material to the long list of irrelevant and siny question put to Ministers. I prophesy the disse of this custom in Parliament before it is ever adopted to a material to a custom in Parliament before it is ever adopted and the first that there is with us no Cabinet responsibility in case the "Government" is voted down, and no resignations as a consequence-

S. S. Cox.

Wine, Cider, and Beer. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: It is unriunate for the temperance cause that it ranks among its advocates men destitute of long, ignorant of sample emistry and hygiene, and full of ill-tempered zonl for be buice of truit in its raw state. Does he eat breadt sice of apples or other fruit, the process of fermentation ECHURE M. CARMEVER, 35 Wyckoff street, Brooklyn.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sur, is a unit ingration to their Alma Materior Assemblymen Cullinarian Hurd not to support our distinguished Governor as their candidate for the United States Senate. He is the sen or the founder of Cornell University to Whom they are of the function, through the education they we their present position, through the education they there received. This is the opinion of a number of Constitution.

chosen President of the School Teachers Association is Mr. J. T. Boyle of Grammar School No. 42, in Allen street and not Mr. John Boyle of the East Fifty seventh street

in Artist Ludoviel's Case.

the debate with a speech that was abstract and comparatively unexciting. Then a florer radi-cal took "the word" and the tribune, and (what is easy to be done) inveighed against the short-comings of the present order, and insisted upon the direct election of the President by the peo-ple, and not by indirection, as was the case in comings of the present order, and insisted upon the direct election of the President by the people, and not by indirection, as was the case in M. Groky's election. This speaker (M. Lengle) might have answered the arguments drawn from our electoral colleges, had he known how much of a cipher that institution has become. However, his speech excited the House to a dury; and when he descended from his perch, a man of notable appearance, of dark visage and hair, with an easy flow of language, Robert Mitchel, ascended the tribune. He is a recent convert to Gambetta and the republic; and every word he uttered against amendment brought forth wild expressions, ironical remarks, and suiteful personalities. Poor Vice-President Phillipoteux was at his wits end, with paper cutter and bell, and exclamations. "Never was would lead the property of th ioux was at his wits 'end, with paper cutter and bell, and exclamations. "Never was wolul wight in such a woful case." Members fairly spat at him, and at each other. Threats to "suspend" were of no avail. Gambetta was not in the chair. That was apparent. His "terrible infants" could revel needlessly and mischlevously. At length Mitchel retires, and a white-haired quiet man, Chemenceau, rises, the is greeted with a how!. The Chamber evidently desires to adjourn. He folds his arms, and at intervals he essays to speak; it is in vain. At length the Chamber adjourns. Next day the debate is resumed, and two Ministers, M. Ferry and M. Cazot, answer for the Government, while a band of disorderly insurgents of dobate are suppressed, and a majority of 66 dobate are suppressed, and a majority of 66

the cause. "Pruit Grower" uses "rutting" and "ico-mentation" as synonymous terms, and says he prefers jee of applies or other fruit, the process of fermional in a first on the part of mature to claricy the liquid, and here projects handled and "gazzed off, a mass of in critical becomes deveated, which is the projects of th The Indignation of a Patriot.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Are we

isgrace, Decoration Day has superseded Independence live are the contained by an another the portion of the Portion windows of the second of the associated by the second of the second of the present of the pr Cornell Graduates Accused of Ingratitude.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is it not

PAINTERS SWORN AS EXPERTS. Cross-Examined on the Standards of Criticism

A number of artists were present in tho Marine Court before Judge McAdam vesterday morning when the defence of the Society of the New York Hospital to the suit brought by the assignee of Julius Ludovici, artist, to compel the payment of \$819 and interest from 1875 for a portrait of the late John C. Green. said to have been ordered by a committee of the society, was begun. Mr. Ludovici had sworn positively that all three members of the e mittee, D. Colden Murray, Sheppard Gandy, and Otis D. Swan, had approved the picture and accepted it. The defence began with the affidavit of Otis D. Swan, taken by commission in Emporia, Kansas. Mr. Sw.n admitted that he had been favorably impressed with the strong resemblance of the portrait to the original; had so expressed himself. The committee, however, did not agree to purchase the picture. Mr. Swap formed the opinion that, although the likeness was successful, as a work of art the picture was inferior in its general artistic workmanship to the portraits of former Presidents of the New York Hospital. committee had in no way directed Mr. Ludovici

committee had in no way directed Mr. Ladovier to paint the picture.

Mr. Sheppard Gandy substantially corroborated this statement, and denied positively that he had ordered the picture or accepted it, either personally or as the representative of this committee, Mr. D. Colden Murray, the Chairman of the committee, also swere that the committee never authorized anybody to order the picture. The committee del not consider the picture

The committee dei not consider the picture worthy of its consideration.

Daniel Huntington, the well-known artist, was called as the first expert for the defence. His opinion was "that the picture in question is strongly painted, but is not a first-rate portrait. It is strongly like Mr. Green—the resemblance is very striking—but it does not represent the best qualities. It does not present a faithful representation of the man. It is not faithful in the nighest requisite of a portrait. I do not mean to say that the artist was not faithful. I have no doubt he did the best he could. I do not think this is a proper picture as a work of art to be hung in the room of the nospital as a memorial picture."

of art to be hung in the room of the nospital as a memorial picture."

On cross-examination by Counsellor John O'Byrne, Mr. Huntington said: "Mr. Green was a man of large, noble desires, and of great capacity for business."

"Come, now." said Mr. O'Byrne, looking at the picture admiringly, "does not that face indicate a man with a large capacity for business? Is not that a man of iron face that could grip the money hard?"

"I think it is," said Mr. Huntington, "The

the money hard?"
I think it is," said Mr. Huntington, "The portrait is strongly like Mr. Green, but it lacks refinement: It lacks skill of execution. The execution is that of an artist not skillul."
You speak of his notic disposition. What are the special noble qualities you refer to?"
Large ideas—generous ideas."
"As an artist, look at that lorehead; does it not indicate just such a man of such an intellectuality? I am not speaking now of the artistic execution; we will come to that," said Mr. O'Byrne.

ile execution; we will be a considered the constant of the correct of either the fire or head?

"Generally I should say the drawing of the constant of constant of constant of the correct of the correct of constant of the correct of the "Generally I should say the drawing of the head was good."
Now, bray, in what is the picture deficient? Is it in color?"
It is very deficient in color. It is unmatural color; not a truthful representation of the color of the man. The likeness does not depend upon the color very much."
"You don't present to say that it would wake no difference if it was painted black?"
"Black is not a color. There can be a likeness without color."
"What would be your price for painting a picture that size?

What would be your price for painting a picture that size?"
"One thousand dellars."
Thos. L. Le Clair, a portrait painter of fifty years' experience, testified that the picture was not first-class, although there were good things in it. When asked to explain this to the jury he said he could not, unless he gave a lecture upon the subject, He had no doubt as an artist that it was not a first-class picture. When asked whether the picture was worthy to be placed in the collection of the Society of the New York Hospital, he said that as he did not know what pictures they had, he could not tell.
"Oh," said Mr. O'Byrne, "they have the reputation of veritable daubs; the worst pictures ever hung in New York, except in the Governor's Room." Dicture that size?

tures ever hung in New York, except in the Governor's Room."

"There are some of Mr. Huntington's pictures there; you had better know where you are firing your arrows," remarked Mr. M. B. Smith, counsel for the defence.

"Oh, we will except Mr. Huntington," said Mr. O'Byrne. "No one could fail to recognize the magic hand of zenius."

Eastman Johnson testified that he thought the picture pretty fair, but not first class. He considered it a pretty fair picture. As to the price, he could not say whether it was fair, for the orice depended upon a man's reputation.

The complainant off-red as a witness, in rebuttal, Francis B. Carpenter, the painter of the picture Snown as "The Emancipation Frockmation," of the portraits of President Fillmers and of Gov. Clark, in the Governor's room, Mr. Carpenter testified that the pertrait of Mr. Green was a good bicture, and better than some lighted that the pricate the process. Carpenter estated that the pertrait of Mr. Green was a good picture, and better than some he had painted brimse!. He had seen pictures by Leele'r and Huntington that he liked better, but he had seen other pictures by artists of repute that he did not like so well. He was surprised that an artist of ne more experience than Mr. Ludovici should have painted so good a picture. Nevertheless, he would not call it a first-diss noture.

The jury stood five for the defendant and three for the plaintiff when they went out, but finally returned, after an absence of an hour, with a versical for the defendant.

The Inter-State Pigeon Race. The annual inter-State pigeon race is to be flight, said. "Our arrangements are adjustmented. It birds will fly a distance of 200 miles in every case. Now York and variety have obsered seventy lends. They are to be shaped to day to Johnstown, the pusition makes west of this city, and iderated on Saturday marning at

Elevated Kallroad Taxes. Mr. W. A. Duer of the firm of Field, Dorsdivided relievels which the question was positive in a relief. Be said for each of the embedders, analysis every clining to give the relievant, considered from the en-ployed of the constraint appropriate to give many said the before the interpretable of the venipanese had availed the every of that privilege.

Young Brooklyn Republicans Exercised. Marcus Petersen, Jr., who was until recently

The sensation in Paterson over the enforce disk. The Liquid Diches Association has been supported by the Liquid Diches Association has been disked as the manner. The disk there has been disked by the second of the manner of the way of the second of the been disked by the second of t

Paterson's Blue Law Sensation Ended.

Reform in Mussachusetts. To THE HOPTON OF THE SEN-SET There-

on of the Massachusetts State provides interesting to

SUNBEAMS.

... The importation of American lard is oblished in Hongary. American pork and becomb

Even the officers of the law in Texas

temetimes become typichers. A Sheriff and his possessioned a curderer, and, miding him defiant when mer. - An illustrated paper, published in Greek,

has been brought out at Leignie. It is called Mapsen, The first number control a translature of termina Ipigenia on Tauris," from the pen of Alexander Bangabe, the Greenan Envoy at Berlin

Mr. W. A. Burdett Coutts Bartlett presided recently at the annual dinner of the Drovers Be nevolent Institution, and Lody Burnlett Courty sat beside her citted ousbood," as pictured by G. A. Sala, "the delighted auditor of his polished and graceful eratory.

-Emily Soldene, of the Soldene opera mining, told a St. Leuis Post repurser that she had the proprieties than those of Eastern cities. "You ca even do "that" in Lendville," sue sont litting her dr about two inches to show what "tont" me -When Mr. Blaggar, M. P. for Cavan and

distinction and of Mr. Parnell, who is numphicked, first rose in the House of Commons, bisroell, having seru-times of him with his glass, farned to Mr. Plenket and said, "What is this !" On being to d "this" was the Home Rule M. P. for Cavan, he quietly said, "I should have thought it was a learned-rane." -Alexandre Dumas rises at 5, and imme diately proceeds to warm a plate of soup, which has been prepared the might before, and consume the same. On the strength of this some he works until nece, when he breakingth. He composes all these hours and matem

cimbing English, his acquaintance is very slight The Russian journal, the Golos, says hat two banks in Kiew have suffered severely by the that the banks in hie what subtred severely by the re-cent riots. An immediate soap and cantle factory has been forced to discontinue business, having suctained losses exceeding 330,000 routiles. Two large firms of traiters and importers have also been raised, and their husiness is reported wholly at an end. In Odessa the dam-age appears to have been less serious. It is reported that 20,000 reables will cover the whole loss.

-Capt. O'Shea, M. P. for the county of Clire, was the bearer of a hostile message from Lord Randolph Churchill to the Marquis of Hartington, in 20. sequence of the ways strong language applied by the Mar-quis to him in the House of Commons in reference to 2. estion as to Sir Frederick E opera's grant. Lord Hard Ington was compelled to tone down and it some measure withdraw his angry expressions. Capt O'Snea is a believes ex Irish husser, and would not allow the quasrel to be sociled if be could help it. -A Spiritualistic medium and magnetist,

said to half from New Yerk, and bearing the name of Bastian, is mentioned by Yeans journals ascreating, sensetion in the aristocratic salous of that city. He visited the Austrian empital at the invitation of Barge Hellenbach, and some of his feats are said to have dum founded even learned physicists and professors. At lates counts, however, the pulpe appear to have become assicious about him and to have given him notice a take his early departure. Eastian seems to have be more successful in Austria than in America. -Principal B. F. Stanton of the After Academy at Billiwater, Minn., had a babit of making love to the prettiest, rirls among his purils. One of the ajects of his attention doubted his sincerity, and de manded that he be photographed in the act of kissing

He submitted to this test, and she carefully put away the picture. Her forethought has just been re wanted. Stanton relied to marry her, and sween ways been dignified and distant. Then the photograph over a fund of 19,000 frames bequeathed by Mine. Butt, an American Indy, of which the interest is to be awarded Condition of Woman," The time for making the first award of this prize has now arrived, but Alexander

favors Leon Richer, a woman's capits suivocate, lerbit book, entitled "La Femme Libre," but Ollivier is bittarly opposed to the woman's rights movement. The Academy -Lord Bute is building a splendid palae at Mountstuart, near Rotheny, in Scotland, on the and of the old house which was destroyed by the nearly two son or Edinburgh, will be 260 reet in length, and ist have five stories; the external wails are to be five for magnificent c lumes of markle and alabastic and the markle to be used in the frence will need at least \$250,000 The laying of the foundations has cost 200,000, and it is

shable that the place will not be completed und -The first female student at the University of Berlin is no American They, who was introduced the other day by Pro. Virchow at one of his lectures she is described as somewhat above the average agost the main sudents at the same university, modestly by

necessary to decide that point, since she is a graduate of a American modical codlege, and is, therefore, untile The mistrust of nearly every rank and class in Russia has at last extended to the army—the Bill support of the Government. Between twents and thirty

-An English correspondent writes from crusity was practiced, in at first to died in a hosenial Abother similar case is most before investigated. A man called Pointwise boasted that he was inserted in a knowledge of the winning numbers. Of this he producted a formation between who is resolved on making miner visit though in Mirch, 1970, they invoked how to differ to the captury, and trouding time is his disasterated. Some large may was usualised more by the feature, the state of the substitute of the first large was usualised on the formation was usualised on the formation with the first large of the matter up.

- There was a row in the California Den-

-Augusta Coambers, known a few years East that me is the describe to me the experience of Nova Scottal Empire and takent even by an eleptions start outlet step at the experience of the Country of March 2 whose present in the best fewered. Paragraph and years of the second and the second and described the person of the second of the person

SHARTLE OF SHARL LINES AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE

-Mr. Roene's horse in England, which Are similar than early in the Boulea, who is given distinct breach, and of Mr. V. Mark, a global surface and galliance positional are set similar or surface at the same and before the same and produce and the same and the same

Frankling curver, hought schoolings of

Chuscus that would be the better for sex light

Bushnam Wandware

Judicially declared incapable of managing his business